iii. Introduction of Property Title Certification System in ULBs.

iv. Earmarking at least 20—25% of developed land in all housing projects (both Public and Private Agencies) for EWS/LIG category with a system of cross subsidization.

v. Introduction of computerized process of registration of land and property.

vi. Revision of bye-laws to make rain water harvesting mandatory in all buildings and adoption of water conservation measures.

vii. Bye-laws for reuse of recycled water.

viii. Administrative reforms i.e. reduction in establishment by bringing out voluntary retirement schemes, non-filling up of posts falling vacant due to retirement etc., and achieving specified milestones in this regard.

ix. Structural reforms.

x. Encouraging Public Private Partnership.

Note:

1. Any two optional reforms to be implemented together by State & ULBs/Parastatals in each year.

2. All the reforms (mandatory as well as optional) shall be implemented by State/ULB/Parastatal within the Mission period.

Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana

1159. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features and the genesis of the Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana;

(b) the details of the funds allocated to Rajasthan during the last three years; and

(c) whether Government would extend this scheme to the poor families not covered under BPL by increasing the allocation of funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana (VAMBAY) is a Centrally Sponsored

Scheme to ameliorate the conditions of urban slum dwellers living below poverty line who do not posses adequate shelter. The scheme facilitates construction and up-gradation of dwelling units for slum dwellers and to provide healthy and enabling urban environment through community toilets. This scheme was launched on 2.12.2001. Funding under VAMBAY is in the ratio of 50:50 between Centre and the States. The upper financial limit for construction of dwelling unit is Rs. 40,000 with the provision for sanitary toilet also. However, for metro cities with more than 1 million population it is Rs. 50,000 and for mega cities Rs. 60,000. In hilly and difficult areas this ceiling is enhanced by 12.5%. A portion, say 20% of the funds can be used for upgrading existing dwelling units in slums. The upper limit for up-gradation of an existing unit shall not be more than 50% of the ceiling for construction of a new house. In selecting the beneficiaries the following reservation/percentage will be followed:—

1. SC/ST—not less than 50%
2. Backward Classes—30%
3. Other Weaker Section—15% (OBC, BC, etc.)
4. Physically disabled persons—5%

VAMBAY is a demand driven scheme for which the States submit project proposals through the Housing & Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO).

(b) Details of GOI subsidy released to Rajasthan during the last three years are as under:—

Year	GOI subsidy released (Rs. in lakhs)	Number of Dwelling Units covered
2002-03	760.00	3300
2003-04	40.00	200
2004-05	650.00	2700
TOTAL:	1450.00	6200

(c) VAMBAY has been subsumed in the Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) that was launched alongwith the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) on 3.12.2005. Under IHSDP, the funding pattern is in the ratio of 80:20 between the Centre and States. For special category States it is in the

ratio of 90:10 between Centre and the States. The cost of the dwelling unit is @ Rs. 80,000 per unit with a minimum floor area of not less than 25 sqr. mtrs. The admissible components under IHSDP include provision of up-gradation/construction of new houses, provision of community toilets, sites and services/house at affordable cost for EWS & LIG categories. Under Basic Services to Urban Poor (BUSP), which is a Sub-Mission of the JNNURM, with the objective to provide basic services including housing to the urban poor, funding is in the ratio of 50:50 between Centre and States in respect of cities having 4 million and above population. For other cities it is in the ratio of 80:20. For cities in North-Eastern States and Jammu & Kashmir the ratio is 90:10 between Centre and States. The admissible components include integrated development of slums, i.e. housing and development of infrastructure projects in the slums in the identified cities; houses at affordable costs for slum dwellers/ urban poor/EWS/LIG categories.

BPL population

1160. SHRI EKANATH K. THAKUR: Will the Minister of URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that a large proportion (26 per cent or 260 million) of Indians are still Below the Poverty Line as per India's first Social Development Report released, recently;

(b) whether it is a fact that the poverty levels have shown a decline and there is huge disparity among the social classes with the percentage of the poor among the Scheduled Tribes being 43.8 per cent, Scheduled Castes 36.2 per cent and Other backward Classes 21 per cent; and

(c) if so, the efforts Government propose to make to harness the nation's social energy to ensure a fair and equitable process of development?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) Yes, Sir. As per the recently released India's first Social Development Report, 260 million Indians are still below the poverty line, according to 1999-2000 data (page no. 2, Table No. 1.1 of the Report). It may be mentioned that this figure is taken from the official poverty estimates